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make attractive many a brook side, while in sparing quantities *B. fontana* (?) Brid., and *B. Marchica*, Brid., give an interest to our moss flora to the naturalist.

In the early autumn months *Funaria hygrometrica*, Hedw., with its abundant fruiting masses appears everywhere in moist places. *Physcomitrium pyriforme*, Br. & Sch., is not uncommon in fruit in most old fields during spring. *Leucodon julaceus*, Sulliv., with its plume like stems grows everywhere on the old bark of trees and decaying logs. *Leptodon trichomitrium*, Mohr., shows its much branched and numerous fruiting stems on both logs and trees, but seems to have a partiality for the buckeye. Everywhere in the woods, and alike upon rocks and trees, one finds in striking abundance the dense cushions of *Anomodon attenuatus*, Hub., but *A. obtusifolius*, Br. & Schw., appears but sparingly. Equally abundant with the former is *Leskea rostrata*, Hedw., while *L. obscura*, Hedw., is even less common than the latter *Anomodon*. The ashy mats of *Thelia asprella*, Sulliv., are not uncommon to the bark of trees, which also may be remarked of *T. hirtella*, Sulliv. The soft and delicate *Pylaisæa intricata*, Bry. Eur., abounds in most woods. Of the flat and densely matted *Cylindrothecium* we have, somewhat sparingly, *C. clathrorhizans*, Bry. Eur., and most plentifully, *C. seductrix*, Bry. Eur., with its peculiar shining leaves.

On every hand one sees the lovely *Climacium Americanum*, Brid., a tree indeed, in miniature and an object of beauty to all. This moss is of peculiar interest here from its presenting many variations, and some of these are so marked that had a person but a limited amount of material he might easily persuade himself that he possessed a new variety. But with abundant material collected under different circumstances of growth, they can all be easily sifted down to the typical form. *Climacium*, although rarely found in fruit, has been collected abundantly here, and also in the state of Connecticut, in 1874. The genus *Hypnum* is well characterized here in numerous species, and of these I will make a simple enumeration; *H. acuminatum*, Beauv., *H. adnatum*, Hedw., *H. Alleghaniense*, C. Mull., *H. curvifolium*, Hedw., *H. cylindrocarpum*, C. Mull., *H. deplanatum*, Schimp., *H. gracile*, Br & Schimp., *H. Haldanianum*, Grev., *H. hians*, Hedw., *H. hispidulum*, Brid., *H. imponens*, Hedw., *H. latum*, Brid., *H. minutulum*, Hedw., *H. recurvans*, Schw., *H. riparium*, Hedw., *H. rivulare*, Br. Eur., *H. serpens*, Hedw., *H. serrulatum*, Hedw., *H. strigosum*, Hoffm., *H. tamariscinum*, Hedw., and *H. Boscii*, Schw. *H. Boscii* I obtained in good fruit during December and January last. It was to me a most interesting find and I make this note of it on account of its rare occurrence and therefore its interest to botanists. In these notes upon the mosses of Jefferson County, we have by no means done the region full justice, our time and range being both quite limited and the single season entirely too brief for a full report.—A. H. YOUNG, *Hanover Ind.*

FERNS FROM ROCK CASTLE SPRINGS, KENTUCKY.—In August last, Miss G. H. Rule of Philadelphia, whilst on a visit to Louisville, Kentucky, spent a short time at Rock Castle Springs, and during her stay there collected a variety of plants, chiefly ferns, some of which are quite rare. As it is a section of country seldom visited by botanists, I here append a list of them. From the description given by Miss Rule, of the place and its surrounding country, it would well repay a thorough exploration, and doubtless some additional species might be added.

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| 1. <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> , L. | 17. <i>Aspidium cristatum</i> , Swartz. |
| 2. <i>Polypodium inaequum</i> , Swartz. | 18. <i>Aspidium marginale</i> , Swartz. |
| 3. <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> , L. | 19. <i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i> , Swartz. |
| 4. <i>Pteris aquilina</i> , L. | 20. <i>Trichomanes radicans</i> , Swartz? |
| 5. <i>Asplenium pinnatifidum</i> , Nutt. | 21. <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> , L. |
| 6. <i>Asplenium Trichomanes</i> , L. | 22. <i>Woodsia obtusa</i> , Torr. |
| 7. <i>Asplenium ebeneum</i> , Ait. | 23. <i>Lygodium palmatum</i> , Swartz. |
| 8. <i>Asplenium montanum</i> , Willd. | 24. <i>Osmunda regalis</i> , L. |
| 9. <i>Asplenium Ruta-muraria</i> , L. | 25. <i>Osmunda Claytoniana</i> , L. |
| 10. <i>Asplenium Filix-femina</i> , Bernh. | 26. <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> , L. |

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| 11. <i>Camptosorus rhizophyllus</i> , Link. | 27. <i>Botrychium Virginicum</i> , Swartz. |
| 12. <i>Phegopteris polypodioides</i> , Fee. | 28. <i>Lycopodium alopecuroides</i> , L. |
| 13. <i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i> , Fee. | 29. <i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i> , M. |
| 14. <i>Aspidium Thelypteris</i> , Swartz. | 30. <i>Lycopodium complanatum</i> , L. |
| 15. <i>Aspidium Novboracense</i> , Swartz. | 31. <i>Selaginella rupestris</i> , Spring. |
| 16. <i>Aspidium intermedium</i> , Willd. | 32. <i>Selaginella apus</i> , Spring. |

The rocks are very abrupt and steep along the river near the "Springs" and it was with great difficulty that some of the specimens were obtained. *Asplenium pinnatifidum*, Nutt., was formerly quite abundant on the cliffs on the Schuylkill near Philadelphia, but of late years very little has been seen there. The specimens from Rock Castle have fronds very much larger, some of them measuring eight inches in length, having a very long and slender prolongation and fertile nearly to the tip. The *Trichomanes radicans*, Swartz? was collected only after a long and laborious search far up among the rocks where the dripping water kept it constantly wet. The specimens were very large and in good condition. This is one of the rarities of that section, and I believe is about its most northern range.

Asplenium Bradleyi, D. C. Eaton., a new species, had been said to grow in the vicinity, and *Asplenium ebenoides*, R. R. Scott., the so called hybrid fern, having been collected a little farther south was also looked for, but Miss Rule did not succeed in finding either of them.

Camptosorus rhizophyllus, Link., was of very luxuriant growth, frequently two or three, and on one occasion I am informed *four* generations were linked together.

ISAAC C. MARTINDALE, Camden, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.—In regard to Dr. Douglas' note in the October *Bulletin* I wish to say a word. *Erechthites hieracifolia*, Raf., grew abundantly three years ago last August at Whitewater, Wisconsin, and under such surroundings that I am not willing to believe I noticed it on its first appearance in the place. *Lobelia syphilitica*, L., is often white in Wisconsin. I found a station on Skinner Creek, Green Co., Wis., from which I gathered white specimens for several years and have not the least doubt but they can be had there to-day.—HERBERT E. COPELAND.

I find on looking over some specimens in my herbarium a peculiar form of *Elephantopus Carolinianus*, Willd. The peculiarity consists in the leaves being opposite instead of alternate. Near the base of the specimen the leaves are in whorls of three, but when they advance further up the stem they are very clearly opposite. I examined the specimen somewhat critically in order to see if other variations did not occur, but could find none unless it was the absence of the characteristic "*somewhat hairy*." I did indeed find some hairs, yet hardly enough to be noticed in describing the plant.

Among our cultivated plants we have very commonly *Euphorbia marginata* Pursh. About two years ago it began to escape and now on the north bank of the El river it covers a low bluff for nearly a mile. I have not seen it recorded as having become naturalized as far north as this before, nor did I see it, except as cultivated, until in 1874. From my knowledge of its hardiness and rapidity of growth, I presume we may certainly count it as a permanent resident.—M. S. C.

A few weeks ago I found near Loveland, Ohio, a peculiar form of Ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*). Gray, in the description of the genus says: "Sterile and fertile flowers occupying different heads on the same plant; the fertile 1—3 together and sessile in the axils of leaves or bracts, at the base of the racemes or spikes of sterile heads." In the specimens I found there were no sterile flowers to be seen, and instead of the fertile flowers being in the axils of the leaves, they were arranged in upright spikes as the *sterile* usually are. There were some half dozen plants in a space about 50 yards square in one locality, and in another place one and the largest specimen, less than three feet high. A year or so ago my brother found a specimen of the same kind, but he does not know where. Is this a common thing to find or not?